FAMILY LIFE

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The Greatest Thing in the World

Human nature is good, but our present human nurture is bad, says anthropologist M. F. Ashley Montagu, and he calls for far-reaching changes if mankind is to survive at all. Basic is the need to develop the capacity to love, and then give it plenty of opportunity for expression.

To live and to love are properly the same thing, he contends, and almost every religion has insisted on the fact. Why, then, have we so monumentally failed to live accordingly? "Why is it that there have been so many members of churches but so few lovers? Why is it that there are so many Christians but so few followers of Jesus?

"The answer, it seems to me, is that we have been miseducated out of the capacity to be lovers of our fellow human beings, and that we have on the other hand been confusedly trained to keep our eye on the main chance. For the most part this has been the secular training of western man. We have tended to live by false values, and to transmit these values to the young. We have tended to make egotists of creatures that are biologically organized to function most efficiently as altruists. The evidence indicates that from birth onward the direction of the human being's drives is toward cooperation, and that healthy development consists principally in the encouragement of the optimum fruition of these drives. If, as in the western world we have been lately doing, we interfere with the development of those drives by opposing to them requirements that are antagonistic toward the development of cooperativeness, these drives tend to become deformed and weakened, while at the same time conflicts are engendered within the psyche which produce great personal and social disoperativeness."

This thesis is documented richly in a 404-page book, *The direction of human development* (Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1955, $5). Dr. Ashley Montagu traces evolution and the development of cooperation from the bacteria upwards. "From all this material it seems now clear that the main principle by which human beings must guide the future course of their development is love." The idea is not new. Among a thousand others, Henry Drummond expounded it two generations ago in a book whose title makes a convenient title for the present review. What is love? Dr. Montagu thinks there is a consensus on these qualities and characteristics:

1. Love implies the possession of a

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feeling of deep involvement in another, and to love another means to communicate that feeling of involvment to him.

2. Love is unconditional, it makes no bargains and trades with no one for anything.

3. Love is supportive.

4. Love is firm.

5. Love is most needed by the human organism from the moment of birth.

6. Love is reciprocal in its effects, and is as beneficial to the giver as it is to the recipient.

7. Love is creative.

8. Love enlarges the capacities of those who are loved.

9. Love continually elicits, by encouragement, the nascent capacities of the loved one.

10. Love is tender.

11. Love is joyful.

12. Love is fearless.

13. Love enables the person to treat life as an art.

14. Love as an attitude of mind and as a form of behavior is adaptively the best and most efficient of all adjustive processes in enabling the human being to adapt himself to his environment.

15. For the person and for the species love is the form of behavior having the highest survival value.

The question is, how are we going to attain it? Our education is wrong from start to finish, says Dr. Montagu. Babies are separated from their mothers at birth, to the great harm of both. Parents bring up their children badly: "A patient, in searching for an explanation of his mental illness, remarked, 'My mother's impulses never seemed to correspond to my needs'." In our schools we no longer teach human beings but merely *subjects*. Our western culture has cultivated a thoroughly erroneous and harmful concept of love which confuses it with mere sexual attraction, whereas "the tender emotion," as William MacDougall called it, has unquestionably derived from the mother-child relationship. Relations between adults, and by extension, between peoples, must be based on a feeling that has in it something of this mother-love. The so-called Romantic Love of the novelists, of the scenario writers and radio-crooners, "is of course not love but a crass sexuality. Such persons are sexual without being loving, whereas the loving person can not be sexual without loving."

"There is, of course, nothing new in this view of ethical conduct," Dr. Montagu repeats. "What is new is the scientific validation which the discoveries made in recent years concerning the nature of human nature have brought to this view of ethics." He has brought together in this somewhat discursive and not-too-well written book an immense amount of this validation, much of which will be new to the majority of his readers.

No one questions that the human race today faces the possibility of unlimited chaos and destruction, through the inability of its members to live peaceably with each other. No one doubts that home and family life hold the key to a solution of this problem. Every contribution toward a better understanding of it is greatly needed. Dr. Montagu has made a number of such contributions in recent years. The present volume summarizes and extends these. It must not be overlooked.

MARRIAGE COUNSELING? YES, BUT . . . .

Marriage counseling as a specialty in its own right is not yet understood in some parts of the United States, to judge from a survey by Richard E. Kerchoff of the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit. Questioning several hundred physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and social workers, he found that four-fifths of them admitted marriage counseling to be a good thing; then one-fourth of them said, in effect, "You know, I'm a marriage counselor myself"; and "in general, the members of the four professions tended to create a marriage counselor in their own image." Asked which professions are best equipped to do marriage counseling today, "the lawyers, and almost no one else, said the lawyers are; the social workers, and very few others, said the social workers are; the physicians said the physicians are; and the clergymen overwhelmingly said the clergymen are." Full-time professional marriage counselors were only second choices with each of the four professions.

Clergymen were the most enthusiastic about marriage counseling but the most suspicious of it if done by anyone outside their own group. But lawyers, social workers, and physicians also tended to view it with alarm if "the other fellow" did it.

Only 9% of the respondents declared outright that marriage counseling is a threat to their own professions, but when questioned in more detail "it became obvious that the professions react as interest groups or interest categories." For instance, "the physicians, more than others, would prohibit the non-medical marriage counselor from giving information about birth control or sexual techniques. Also, the doctors were far less convinced than others that they should refer patients to counselors, even if the patients' illnesses seemed related to poor marital adjustment." A majority of all questions, including 85% of the clergy, thought that lawyers should refer to a marriage counselor anyone seeking a divorce; but only 17% of the lawyers thought so.

Dr. Kerchoff's study, made as a doctoral dissertation at Ohio State University, and published in *Sociology and Social Research,* Jan.-Feb., 1955, did not take psychologists into account. In many parts of the continent they have been equally opposed to marriage counseling if done by anyone except themselves, though they have usually had as little preparation, or even natural aptitude, for it as members of the four professions with whom he dealt. As he says in conclusion, it will be interesting to see whether these become even more determined in their opposition to marriage counseling as a specspecialty, as it continues to develop and meet a great public demand which they themselves are unable to satisfy.

AIFR SUMMER WORKSHOP

Eighth annual summer workshop in The Techniques of Counseling is offered at the Institute headquarters in Los Angeles, August 1 through 13. Enrollment is limited to 50 and early registration is therefore advisable. Complete prospectus may be had on request to the Institute. In previous summers the AIFR has offered two workshops, one introductory and the other advanced. The new plan of presenting the two weeks as a unit makes possible a more adequate study of the many important topics under consideration. It also

permits carrying the laboratory work (including group therapy, psychodrama, open forums, analyses of cases, and training in the administration and interpretation of the Johnson Temperament Analysis) throughout the entire period. A faculty of 22 offers help to teachers, social workers, youth-group leaders, clergymen, physicians, lawyers, probation officers, public health nurses, social workers, and others who are called on to do counseling and who want to familiarize themselves with the methods worked out and used successfully at the AIFR during a quarter of a century.

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Danger: Parents At Work!

Formerly most of the married women in the labor force were either childless or their children were grown, but more mothers of small children now take jobs outside the home. In 1949 less than 11% of families where both parents were working had children under six, but today the figure has increased to 15%. This means that in 1,500,000 homes where both parents are presently working, there are children under six. Children may be cared for by relatives, hired help, or in nursery schools and day care centers, often at the expense of the taxpayers. "Often mothers do everything in their power to postpone working until their babies are at least three years old," says a study of the problem. Another government study found that the added income derived from the wife's work is largely used, not for necessities, but to raise the family's standard of living through purchase of household equipment, TV set, an automobile or a second automobile, and the like.

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Juvenile Delinquency

Pathetically short-sighted is the program ironically described as "10 long-range goals" for dealing with juvenile delinquency, announced by the director of the newly created Division of Juvenile Delinquency Service in the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Dept. of Health, Welfare, and Education. It starts with "at least one police officer with special training" and goes on through the usual list of better detention facilities, more probation workers, training schools, and ends with a ringing call for "communities and states to make regular and comprehensive reports on what is happening to juvenile delinquents." Not a word about tackling the real roots of the problem, in the home.

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Inexpensive Pamphlets

FAITH, SEX, AND LOVE, by William Hamilton. Pp. 30, price 25c from Natl. Student Council of the YMCA, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y. — Valuable discussion, for college students, of the place of sex in life.

THE GIFTED CHILD IN THE REGULAR CLASSROOM, by Marian Sheifele. Pp. 84, price 95c, from Bureau of Publications. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, New York.

AN INFORMAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON SOME FACTORS RELATING TO SEXUAL RESPONSIVENESS OF CERTAIN COLLEGE WIVES, by Clifford R. Adams. Pp. 65, price $1, from Dr. Clifford R. Adams, Dept. of Psychology, Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania.

FLINT, MICHIGAN!, by Jean Libman Block, free on request to David B. Treat, director, Clara Elizabeth Fund for Maternal Health, Flint, Mich.—Discussion of program for natural childbirth and other educational activities.

FREEDOM FOR ADOLESCENTS AT HOME

Common complaint of teen-agers is that "Our parents can't understand that we have grown up now." Common complaint of parents is, "The youngsters want to be treated like grown-ups but refuse to act like grown-ups." Both sides will get help from a new book, MILESTONES FOR MODERN TEENS, by John and Dorothea Crawford (pp. 190, no index, price $3 from William Morrow & Co., 425 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1955.) The adolescent who thinks he (or she) is ready for real freedom at home is asked, by way of example, to rate himself on the following points:

1. *How do you spend your leisure time?*
   (a) Just drowse around doing little but daydreaming.
   (b) Have fun doing something useful and satisfying.
   (c) Frequently race around so hard that you feel exhausted for hours afterward.
2. *How do you spend the extra cash at your disposal?*
   (a) Spend it foolishly, perhaps just to impress your chums that money means little in your life.
   (b) Show that you are budget wise, try to buy the things you really need at bargain prices whenever possible.
   (c) Hang on to every dime you can grab. Always let the other fellow do the treating.
3. *How do you choose your friends?*
   (a) Pick them just as you please. They are your chums; why should your parents butt into your affairs?
   (b) Realize that your friends gradually do become a part of you. Therefore you try to choose friends who will help you to be a better person because you associate with them closely.
   (c) Watch your step about the tricky problem of friendship. Rather than choose the wrong friends and later have to drop or switch them, you prefer to keep mostly to yourself.
4. *What are you doing about career plans*
   (a) Why plan? Let the future take care of itself. How can you guess where you will be five years from now, anyway? So why plan?
   (b) Though your plans may not be perfect, at least you are working them out as sensibly as you can, day by day, as you go.
   (c) Feel so worried by all the possibilities that you seem unable to face the problem realistically or to start to make practical plans.

In each case the (b) answer is most nearly correct and young people who have not taken stock of themselves can easily do so. The book is within the level of reading of the average 13-year old but stimulating enough to hold most 17-year olds. It covers an unusual amount of ground. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford have long worked together as a team, in teaching, counseling, and writing.

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Educational Notes

NURSERY SCHOOLS need more masculine influence, says psychologist Margaret B. McFarland in the *Bulletin* of the National Association for Nursery Education. At present they perpetuate the common home pattern in which children have no patterns except those of women.

UNESCO Institute for Education is arranging an international conference of experts on the subject of parent education, to be held in Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 7 to 16, 1955. The Institute's ad-

dress is Feldbrunnenstrasse 70, Hamburg 13, Germany.

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION WORKSHOP at College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif., June 21-July 1, is co-sponsored by the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, which is offering some full scholarships. Mrs. Fay Goleman is the leader.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIFE is the title of a workshop led by Dr. Lester A. Kirkendall at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore., June 20 through July 1. It is directed particularly to teachers.

Around the World

GERMAN CHILDREN today are markedly below the level of development of before-the-war children of the same ages, according to Dr. Huth, Munich psychologist. He asserts that a child of 14 today is no farther advanced than the 12-year old of 1930. Puberty is earlier in girls. He feels that the retarded development is associated mainly with the disorganization of the family, and the lack of time and space to play.

INTERNATIONAL UNION of Family Organizations (of which the AIFR is an active member) will not hold another international conference until September, 1956, when it will meet in Holland. Topics for consideration particularly will be "Culture and the Rural Family" and "Family Vacations."

Research Notes

MENTAL RETARDATION is not a major factor in juvenile delinquency, says S. Bradley in the *Journal of the A.M.A.*, Jan. 8, 1955.

DELINQUENCY RATE for youths over 16 jumped an "unprecedented" 52% in New York City last year, according to the N.Y.C. Youth Board. Borough of Manhattan made the worst record.

IN ANALYZING all first admissions to all Norwegian mental hospitals between 1931 and 1945, Ornulv Odegard found that people who were married recovered or improved in many more cases, and were not so seriously disturbed to begin with, as the unmarried patients. Pointing out that the people with psychotic tendencies would have a harder time marrying anyway, he felt that there was still plenty of evidence that married life helped prevent psychosis, and prevented it from becoming irreparably serious when it occurred. But marriage was even more effective in preventing and curbing the development of severe neurosis. Divorce does not seem to precipitate psychosis in itself, but the incidence of psychosis in divorced people is nearly as high as it is among single people. Obviously, pre-psychotic personality traits can either prevent people from marrying or are likely to lead to divorce if they do happen to marry. (*Journal of Mental Science,* March, 1953.)

SOCIAL ROLES of individuals change rapidly between the ages of 50 and 75 according to a study made at the University of Chicago. People increase their activity as homemakers and church members, while their activity as workers, parents and spouses decreases. They often become more active as citizens, members of extended family and informal groups, and hobbyists. People who have participated in a variety of roles in the middle years and people who have consciously cultivated flexibility after age 50 were much more flexible in adapting to new roles than were others who did not do these things. (*American Journal of Sociology,* 59, 1954.)

FINAL FIGURES released by the Census Bureau for 1953 show 3,909,000 births, 1,546,000 marriages, and 390,000 di-

vorces. Preliminary figures for 1954 are 4,021,000 births, 1,476,000 marriages. Due to lack of cooperation from many states, figures on 1954 divorces are not available, but partial returns indicate a decline of 3.5% from the 1953 total.

MOTHERS tend to be warmer emotionally and less restrictive and coercive toward second children than toward first children, according to a study made by Joan K. Lasko at Ohio State University. But in general, methods of rearing first and second children seem to be consistent for most mothers. (*Genetic Psychology Monographs,* January, 1954.)

IN MIDDLE CHILDHOOD children seem to be growing rapidly in psycho-social functioning. Eve Lewis finds that children report profound psychological experiences in spite of their seemingly active extroversion. She finds that membership in a gang is most important to a child at this stage in helping him to develop his ego and to learn to live apart from his mother and to integrate himself in creative experiences with other people. (*British Journal of Medical Psychology,* March, 1954.)

RECORDS of the Philadelphia divorce courts show that excessive drinking was mentioned as an important aspect in 25% of all divorce cases, according to William M. Kephart who analysed these records. (*Quarterly Journal for the Study of Alcoholism,* Fall, 1954.)

"STATISTICAL INVESTIGATIONS into the accuracy of the judgments reached at interviews by psychiatrists and experienced teachers respectively" on such matters as the temperamental type and emotional behavior of children "show that, in general, the assessments of the latter are unquestionably more correct. In any case, the doctor is not an up-to-date authority on the assessment and significance of physiological reactions; and the popular notion that physiology is a branch of medicine is as mistaken as supposing that botany is a branch of agriculture."—Cyril Burt in *The Causes and Treatment of Backwardness.*

REASONS WHY girls become prostitutes are summed up in four words: "sheer laziness and vanity," by Robert Fabian, vice squad chief at famed Scotland Yard in London. In his book *London after dark* (N. Y., British Book Centre, 1954) Mr. Fabian gives an interesting and detailed picture of his work.

MARGARET LEWIS of the Family Service Association in Cleveland, Ohio, notes, in a discussion of contact with the wives of alcoholics, that they often show a common pattern of dependency and sexual immaturity. They also make strong efforts to avoid seeing their own part in marriage problems. (*Social Casework,* 35, 1954.)

PROPORTION of married persons in the population is still increasing, according to the latest U. S. Census survey. In 1954 about 71% of the males and 67% of the females 14 years old and over were married, compared with 68% and 65% in 1950. Percent single is relatively high among men between 20 and 34 years of age in rural-farm areas, and among women of the same age group in urban areas. Whites make a better showing than non-whites: thus among females 64% of the whites and only 49% of the non-whites were married and living with their husbands; and 15% of the white women compared with 26% of the non-white women were separated, widowed, or divorced. Proportion of families "doubled up" is now lowest on record, only 3.9% of married couples not maintaining their own household.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

Maternal Emotions, by Miles Newton. Pp. 140, price $3 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1955.

How far are women's attitudes toward the different aspects of womanhood related to each other? This is the extremely important as well as interesting question which Mrs. Newton set out to answer in this doctoral dissertation. Unfortunately the women with whom she worked are hardly representative of the entire population. They were 123 mothers in the wards of Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, 103 of them Negresses and mostly of a low socio-economic level. Dr. Newton thinks there are no significant differences between Negroes and whites, but found differences at various ages and educational levels. "The basic finding of this book is that women's feelings toward menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, breast feeding, baby care, and envy of men are important and should not be ignored by those who wish to understand and help women." Did anybody ever doubt this? In detail (and a survey of the literature is a useful part of the book), the relations between the various feelings were somewhat contradictory and are usually presented, with due caution, only as possibilities: "women who complain about menstruation are more likely to esteem masculinity, to be unmotherly, and to have more obstetrical and gynecological problems" and so on. Breast feeding failure is closely related to women's emotions; those who succeed in it are those who are proud to be women. Most of the findings are obvious but some are surprising: "Women who complain about pregnancy are more likely to wish to be men and to have fewer motherly desires" but on the other hand "their pregnancies are more apt to be terminated by easy deliveries." The book is only a first step toward an understanding of the important problems it considers, and the author makes no excessive claims for it, but she has made a real contribution, nevertheless. She is a psychologist who is listed as a research associate in obstetrics at the School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; the wife of a physician and herself a mother.

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Why Johnny Can't Read — and What You Can Do About It, by Rudolf Flesch. Pp. 222, price $3.00 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1955.

This is the "do it yourself" book for parents who are concerned because their children aren't reading as well as they should under the method currently used to teach reading in American Schools. The author has not only made a thorough investigation of the whole reading business — reading books and articles on the subject, talking to dozens of authorities in the field, and spending many hours in classrooms—but he has written a compendium of arguments against our current system of teaching reading and in addition has given the reader a complete, simple "home primer" with directions for using the exercises to teach both beginners and "remedial" cases to read. He urges a return to the teaching of "systematic phonics" as opposed to the "guessing" and "incidental phonics" which are standard procedure under the current "word recognition" method. To anyone who fears being thought old-fashioned at returning to

a method used until 30 years ago, Dr. Flesch points out that the system now in use has gone back 3,500 years — to the days before an alphabet had been invented!—*D. Flower.*

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THE GROWING FAMILY, ed. by Maxwell S. Stewart. Pp. 264, price $3.50 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1955.

Public Affairs Pamphlets has brought together 10 of its booklets to make a guide for parents. All are by recognized authors, and many readers will be glad to have the material in permanent form.

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WHEN MINDS GO WRONG, by John Maurice Grimes. Pp. 246 (no index), price $3.50 from Devin-Adair Co., 23 E. 26th st., New York 10, N.Y., 1954.

"This gruesome story" is the author's own description of his book, which first appeared in a privately-printed edition in 1951 and is based on several decades of experience as a psychiatrist in mental hospitals in many states. He paints an almost unbelieveable picture of political domination, sadistic treatment of patients, neglect, indifference, and deprivation of the patients' most elementary rights. Dates are conspicuously scarce, but objectors will probably reply that these conditions existed several decades ago, — not now. It is certain, however, that the revelations made at the close of World War II, by conscientious objectors who were assigned to work in mental hospitals, were no more palatable than those which Dr. Grimes provides. Anyone even slightly familiar with the subject knows that there are enormous differences in the care of mental patients among the various states, and that conditions are improving; but any citizen might well check up on his own state and satisfy himself at first hand that adequate progress is being made. Dr. Grimes' own solution is to take politics out of the picture, eliminate "attendants" of low caliber and employ only physicians, psychiatrists, and registered nurses, and substitute village-type rehabilitation centers for the asylum-type institutions, often housing several thousand patients. Whether or not this would be a satisfactory solution, it can only be called visionary in the light of the notorious lack of competent psychiatrists at present.

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THE MANY FACES OF LOVE, by Hubert Benoit. Pp. 308, price $5 from Pantheon Books, 40 Washington Square, New York 12, N.Y., 1955.

Dr. Benoit is a French physician and "psychiatric counselor" who has written on metaphysical subjects. In this book he assumes that man is first of all a "metaphysical animal" and that his emotions and reflexes have to be set in a framework larger than the exclusively biological or sociological one in order to be understood properly. He offers this in a trite, tedious, and artificial framework of conversations between the author and a straw man and straw woman. Most of what Dr. Benoit has to say is reasonable enough, but not novel, and it is not told in a way to attract many readers.

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THE MANAGEMENT OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY IN CHILDREN, by I. Newton Kugelmass. Pp. 312, price $6 from Grune & Stratton, 381 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1954.

Writing mainly for physicians, psychologists, and others professionally concerned, the author (pediatrician in New York City) describes the many and disparate conditions which are lumped together as "mental deficiency," tells how to diagnose, and concludes with 54 pages of general discussion on training, educa-

tion, treatment, and prevention. He says "children with IQ 25 to 50 are trainable, while those with IQ over 50 are both trainable and educable. The world's work can be done by those attaining IQ 75 or over." Obviously, his outlook is optimistic. In three concluding pages he discusses eugenics, holding that "surgical sterilization in the case of hereditary amentia is indispensable" for the benefit of the individual as well as society.

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THE WEALTH WITHIN YOU, by Elmer Wheeler. Pp. 270, price $3.95 from Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1955.

Super-salesman Wheeler offers "the secrets of success" to the public, and they might be made as useful in marriage as in business and industry. Candidates for matrimony would do well to ask themselves more frequently the nine magic words, "What is there in it — for the other fellow?" The three rules of Life which he lays down are (1) You get what you give, (2) Use what you have, and (3) How to release your real powers. Every page is loaded with italics, capitals, and success stories. It is the kind of book that can probably be produced nowhere in the world except the United States. It is worth more careful attention than such books often get from the academic world.

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MORALS AND MEDICINE, by Joseph Fletcher. Pp. 243, price $4.50 from Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1954.

Five problems are discussed in detail: the patient's right to know the truth, contraception, artificial insemination, sterilization, and euthanasia. In each case Dr. Fletcher's answer is affirmative, but the significant part of the book is his marshaling of evidence and consideration of the voluminous literature from Roman Catholic sources, which is negative on the four topics last-mentioned. Dr. Fletcher is professor of pastoral theology and Christian ethics at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass. Many thoughtful people will be glad to have this intensive study of some important contemporary problems, whether or not they they agree with the author's own conclusions.

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STUDYING YOUR COMMUNITY, by Roland L. Warren. Pp. 384, price $3 from Russell Sage Foundation, 505 Park ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1955.

Those who want to find out what their community is, what it does, what it is neglecting to do, will find here how to go about the task. Dr. Warren is professor of sociology at Alfred University. If public-spirited citizens would take stock of their assets and liabilities, as here suggested, and then act accordingly, the whole nation would be astonished — and improved.

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QUESTIONS PARENTS ASK, by James Lee Ellenwood. Pp. 155, price $2.50 from E. P. Dutton & Co., 300 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N.Y., 1955.

One of America's most popular writers and lecturers on parental problems, state secretary of the New York YMCA, gives direct and practical information for fathers and mothers. Anything that Dr. Ellenwood turns out is worth attention.

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FRIENDLY ENEMIES, by Robert R. Brown. Pp. 159 (no index), price $2.50 from Fleming H. Revell Co., 316 Third ave., Westwood, N.J., 1955.

Sermons by the pastor of St. Paul's (Episcopal) church, Richmond, Va., who tells how to "put your troubles to work."

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